Amendment to Claims

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A video camera with <u>an imaging system and a sequential</u> <u>diversity processor for</u> enhanced image clarification comprising:

means an imaging system for producing a sequence of digital images of an object, which object is said object being continuously distorted by time varying aberrations of an a changing optical medium;

an adaptive optic device <u>located within said imaging system</u>, <u>controlled by said sequential diversity processor and</u> arranged for receiving said sequence of digital images and canceling said aberrations <u>introduced by said medium</u>, <u>aberrations such as those caused by a turbulent atmosphere or unwanted changes in said imaging system</u>, to thereby provide solely adapted in-focus images of said object;

a digital processor connecting with said adaptive optic device for performing real-time control of said adaptive optic device; and

a detector array within said imaging system arranged for receiving said solely adapted in-focus images and producing digital image representations thereof; and

a sequential diversity processor connecting with said digital processor for providingreal-time detector array and said adaptive optic device, said sequential diversity
processor receiving said digital image representations from said detector array and
providing sequential control signals to said adaptive optic device to thereby enable
said adaptive optic device to cancel said aberrations.

- 2. (Currently amended) The camera of claim 1 wherein said sequential diversity processor utilizes diversity $\frac{D(k)}{D(k-1)}$, the diversity at time k-1, along with current and previous data digital images, I(k) and I(k-1), as diverse images to estimate Q(k) a residual phase aberration in said optical system whereby D(k+1) = Q(k). produce Q(k-1), an estimate of the residual aberrations in said solely adapted in-focus image of said object at time k-1, and wherein said sequential diversity processor sets diversity D(k) to the negative of that estimate, that is, D(k) = Q(k-1).
- 3. (Currently amended) The camera of claim 2 wherein $\frac{T(k)}{T(k-1)}$, the signal produced by the sequential diversity processor to control the adaptive optic device at time $\frac{k-1}{T(k-1)}$ is added to $\frac{D(k+1)}{T(k-1)}$ whereby $\frac{T(k+1)}{T(k-1)}$ $\frac{D(k)}{T(k-1)}$ to produce the control signal at time $\frac{T(k)}{T(k-1)}$ which also implies that $\frac{D(k)}{T(k-1)}$.
- 4. (Currently amended) The sequential diversity imaging apparatus comprising: means for receiving a sequence of images of an object, said object being continuouslydistorted by a changing optical medium; an AO device in optical proximity with saidreceiving means for canceling aberrations introduced by said medium to therebyprocessor of Claims 1, 2 and 3 whereby the processor uses only the sequential, digital, solely adapted in-focus images of said object ; a detector arrayarranged for receiving said solely adapted in-focus images and producing digital imagerepresentations thereof; and a sequential diversity processor connecting with said detector array and said AO device, said sequential diversity processor receiving saiddigital image representations from said detector array and providing as the input diverse images and the changes in the adaptive optic device as the diversities to <u>calculate</u> sequential control signals to said AO <u>adaptive optic</u> device to enable said AO adaptive optic device to cancel said aberrations. The sequential diversity processor uses no additional inputs and the invention requires no auxiliary equipment or signal, like an intentionally defocused image, to remove aberrations in said optical medium.